

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910.

Published at the Post Office at New York, as Second-Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail Postpaid

DAILY, Per Month	\$5.00
DAILY, Per Year	50.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	60.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	5.00

Postage to foreign countries added.
All checks, money orders & bills made payable to THE SUN.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 10 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer, of the Association, J. L. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, J. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. The daily and Sunday Sun are also published in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

Paris office, 31, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France. The daily and Sunday Sun are also published in Paris at the American and Colonial Exchange, 31, rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

On leaving the city for the summer you may have THE SUN sent to you by mail at the regular subscription rates, addresses being changed before as desired. Checks may be sent through any newspaper or to the publisher's office.

Mr. Roosevelt's Attack on the Supreme Court.

There could not be a more striking illustration of Colonel Roosevelt's capacity for error than is to be found in his attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States at Denver on Monday. His criticism indicated a total misapprehension of the constitutional doctrine which empowers the highest tribunal in the land to annul legislative enactments under certain circumstances and declare statutes to be void and of no effect.

When the Supreme Court of the United States exercises this power it is obeying the voice of the people in the highest sense. This proposition is absolutely true, and yet it is very little understood. A Constitution is the only law we have which is adopted and enacted by the people themselves. It is the highest law, the fundamental law which the people have declared shall be supreme over all other laws and shall control wherever there is any conflict. When, therefore, the Supreme Court of the United States adjudges an act of Congress or a State statute to be unconstitutional, that tribunal merely determines that such act of Congress or such statute is in conflict with the will of the people and hence its enforcement is not to be tolerated.

In an orderly system of government it is necessary to establish some authority which shall ascertain and decide whether the people's will as expressed in the Constitution has been obeyed or not whenever any such question may arise. The authority is vested in the Supreme Court of the United States. When the constitutionality of a legislative enactment is attacked, the Judges of the Supreme Court are obliged to construe and interpret it in the light of the Constitution and uphold or condemn it accordingly. They often differ among themselves on constitutional questions, and we are very far from denying the liberty of the citizen to criticize their decisions. The only legitimate basis for such criticism, however, is the contention that the Supreme Court has construed the Constitution erroneously; in other words, that a correct legal interpretation of that instrument would have led to a different conclusion. It is not a valid reason for condemning a decision of the Supreme Court to say that it is "in direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the time." The spirit and needs of the time have nothing whatever to do with the judgments of the courts. When such standards of decision are adopted by our judicial tribunals, constitutional government in this country will have come to an end.

In his speech at Denver Colonel Roosevelt referred particularly to the New York case decided in 1904 in which an act of the Legislature providing that no employees should be required to work in bakeries more than ten hours a day was held to be unconstitutional. Mr. Roosevelt says ironically this was "because, forsooth, men must not be deprived of their liberty to work under unhealthy conditions." This statement indicates that he could never have read the opinion in the case. It will probably surprise the reader to learn that the Supreme Court based its decision expressly upon the proposition that the employment to which the statute related was not injurious to health. We quote from the opinion of Judge PECKHAM:

"It is manifest to us that the limitation of the hours of labor as provided for in this section of the statute upon which the indictment was found and the plaintiff in error contended has no such direct relation to and no such substantial effect upon the health of the employees as to justify us in regarding the section as really a health law. It is manifest to us that the real object and purpose of the statute is to regulate the hours of labor between employers and employees, and to prevent the employment of persons in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employees. It is manifest to us that the freedom of master and servant in their contract is not to be interfered with by the government and to prevent the employment of persons in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employees. It is manifest to us that the freedom of master and servant in their contract is not to be interfered with by the government and to prevent the employment of persons in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employees."

at page 64. There has been some doubt recently as to how far Colonel Roosevelt was in political sympathy with President TAFT and Governor HUGHES. The President has been a Circuit Judge of the United States, and Governor HUGHES is about to become a Justice of the Supreme Court. Whatever harmony there may be between them and Colonel Roosevelt in politics, we think we have said enough to show that they will never concur in his law.

Gradual and Scientific Revision.

In his letter to Chairman WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY of the Republican Congress committee President TAFT makes it clear that he is opposed to any further revision of the tariff except such as is recommended from time to time by the commission which Congress gave him to collect information of trade conditions in a scientific manner. It is apparently Mr. TAFT's opinion that a revision of the whole tariff system by the two Houses of Congress, as the work is generally done, is bound to be more or less unsatisfactory. The Germans spent seven years in leading up to and preparing the revision of the tariff which is now on the statute book. In the United States the people more or less under the goading of opportunist politicians, clamor for a change in the tariff parties declare for it in their platforms, and a Congress, most of whose units know as much about tariffs as they do about Sanskrit, combine to rush revision through in one session. Naturally, although the law may be the best we have ever had, it is not scientific, and satisfies no one except a manufacturer here and there who has got just what he wanted. Mr. TAFT, realizing that a general revision in the way it has been done by Congress unsettles business, declares for partial and occasional revision of single schedules when a commission discovers inequalities and flaws and can prove its case. Congress is to get its enlightenment from experts and not from the Ways and Means committee composed of politicians who are not experts and who get their information from interested manufacturers. But there is a legislative difficulty. The President points it out and urges Congress to remove it.

Of course this will be impossible unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend a schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules. I am sure it is possible to take a single schedule with respect to which a commission that a great majority of each house will be induced to admit the evidence and to reach a fair conclusion, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions.

This plan was proposed in the House by Hon. HENRY S. RUTLEDGE of Illinois on May 21, 1910. He contended that it would remove the tariff from the domain of partisan politics and "deprive the political demagogue of his favorite theme." It might be added that it would diminish the unwholesome influence of the "protected interests" in Congress. But promising in theory as is the proposal indorsed by Mr. TAFT, a condition now confronts the Republican party if it fails to keep Congress out of the hands of the Democrats there will be precious little chance of facilitating that scientific, gradual and orderly revision of the tariff which Mr. TAFT recommends as highly desirable for the business of the country.

The Old Guard in Control.

The present rift within the ranks of the Republican party has given rise to the usual amount of misunderstanding over the actual question at issue. A fight to control the convention at Saratoga is, for example, generally proclaimed as a battle to free the Republican party from the control of the Old Guard. Obviously nothing could be more misleading, since the defeat of the Old Guard at Saratoga would not in any practical manner shake the complete control it now has upon the executive machinery of the party, that is, upon the State committee.

At the present moment the combination of professional politicians who are decorated with the title "Old Guard" controls no less than fourteen of the nineteen Congress districts above the Harlem, each of which elects a member to the State committee. Twelve of the committee members from these districts, namely, WARD, ODELL, PAYN, BARNES, LAWRENCE, STEWART, STROBEL, HENDRICKS, ALDRIDGE, MERRITT, O'BRIEN and MOTT, or their proxies, voted against the Grismore resolution recently. One, LITER of Albany, was absent. The other, BETTS of Wayne, voted for it. As an opponent of Governor HUGHES as an enemy of the whole so-called "progressive movement," Mr. BETTS' position on the future question of party control is not easy to mislead.

These fourteen State committees represent the basis of the Old Guard power in the State. Of the fourteen only ODELL and STROBEL have any serious primary fight on their hands. The present prospect is, moreover, that they, or committee members representing the same sentiments, will sit in the next State committee. In the up-State region there are also five districts held by the opponents of the Old Guard. These are represented by FASSETT, DENN, COLLINS, GRIMM and DANIELS, the last two representing the Hon. FRED GRISMORE of Erie. FASSETT, DENN and COLLINS are, politically speaking, essentially products of the Platt system, and their accession from the Old Guard represents personal interest rather than any difference in principle. The spectacle of the Hon. GEORGE W. DENN as an insurgent is perhaps the most humorous detail of the whole episode.

The district south of the Harlem River have eighteen members in the State committee and a delegate at large, who lives in New York. Of the eighteen, five out of six from Kings and three from the other districts wholly or in part outside of New York county, voted with the up-State leaders, eleven, including the delegate at large, for Mr. ROOSEVELT. Despite the minor primary fights in Brooklyn there is no present indication that five districts will not send friends

of Mr. WOODRUFF to the State committee who will continue to work with the up-State majority. At least one member from Queens will also be of the same factional stripe.

In New York the superficial evidence would indicate that the Hon. LLOYD C. GRISMORE might continue to control eleven State committees. It is an open fact, however, that one, and perhaps two, of these members are in reality wholly in sympathy with the Old Guard. Desire to avoid a primary fight influenced their action recently, but when primary day is over a wholly different situation will obtain.

Briefly then, the present prospect is that the Old Guard will control twenty-one or twenty-two of the thirty-eight State committees. Fourteen of these twenty-one committees will come from up-State districts, five from Brooklyn, and two or three from New York and Queens. Such a majority can name the State chairman and will retain complete control of the whole executive machinery of the party.

At the Saratoga convention these questions will doubtless provoke contests, namely, those of the temporary chairman, of the platform and of the candidates. On the first and second the Old Guard has decided to fight. Its interest in the third is at present slight. Yet even if they are beaten on all three the Old Guard can still without difficulty retain its hold. That delegates representing districts controlled by the Old Guard may break away on the controversial issues is not improbable, but the control of the State committee is in fact, whatever is the theory, decided at the primary, and there is no present indication of any primary attack upon the Old Guard considerable enough to endanger its domination.

It is apparent, then, how greatly the issues in the present quarrel have been exaggerated. Here is no fight to eliminate bosses; here is no serious or even dangerous attack upon the institution of bossism. At most the Old Guard will have to accept a temporary chairman whom they oppose, a platform they do not believe in, and a ticket which they need not support. They have been attacked in their pride, doubtless, but in the actual source of their power, namely, the primary election, they remain unchallenged.

It is interesting to consider that no matter who is nominated, and without regard to how "ringing" the platform denunciation of bosses may be, the candidates will still have to rely upon the machinery operated by BARNES, WARD, ALDRIDGE, HENDRICKS and WOODRUFF if they are to make even a respectable showing at the polls.

The Truth About the Maine Will Now Be Learned.

The army board appointed by Secretary DIXON in July to devise means of raising the Maine and removing the bodies of her dead from the wreck has decided that its duty comprehends the placing of her hull in such a position that "an expert investigation can be conducted to determine whether the explosion was an interior or an exterior one." We are quoting from a statement made by Colonel W. M. BLACK, chairman of the board. There are three things Congress and the people, he says, want accomplished. One is the removal of the bodies of the sailors, another is to determine how the ship was blown up and third the removal of the wreck from the harbor. Accordingly it is the plan of the army engineers to build a cofferdam about the wreck and pump the water out, so that every part of the hull can be examined in the light of day.

Doubtless the determination of the board will be challenged overtly by those influences that, in and out of Congress, long delayed and to the end opposed any disposal of the wreck that would supplement and perhaps disprove the conclusions of the naval board that investigated the explosion before the outbreak of the war with Spain, but the American people are braver than the politicians. The people desire the truth, even if it shows the verdict of the Chadwick board to have been based on inadequate evidence and wholly wrong. Of the good faith of the members there has never been the faintest doubt. The report containing the evidence of the surviving officers and crew of the Maine, the divers employed to examine the hull and other witnesses, is accessible to any inquirer. No other conclusions than those recorded by Admiral CHADWICK and his associates were possible upon the case as submitted to them. The Chadwick board, far from opposing the plan to raise the Maine and examine her hull above water, has commended and urged it, at the same time the board has maintained that its conclusions were correct.

The bill to raise or remove the Maine was passed by the House on March 23 of this year. Whatever some members may have thought about the expediency of a complete and final investigation of the damaged hull not a voice was raised in objection when Representative STEINER of New York declared that the truth must be known. We quote from the debate:

Mr. STEINER. The Maine should be raised by building a cofferdam around the wreck. Then it could be readily ascertained how she was damaged. After the work was done if there is anything of the ship worth saving, then as the damage of the hull as we want to dispose of it, what I am trying to present is this. I do not want the wreck of the Maine blown up or destroyed until the truth is known as to her destruction."

"Mr. MANN. Nobody else does."

It took years of patient pleading to convert the House to this point of view. But there it is on the record, and Colonel BLACK is warranted in going ahead with his plan to determine whether the Maine was blown up from without or from within.

A Portrait.

The modesty of Captain Behndi, the quiet dignity of Ancient Pistol, JACK LADY's contempt of demagogues, the candor of Mr. PECKHAM, and almost as local a friend as Lingo.

A Missionary's Purchase.

High Point, Connecticut, August 29.—A missionary bought a new pair of shoes in the city of New York, he says, the first he had in the last five years. He says he is a missionary, and he is a missionary.

A Fatal Anarchist.

In the Prison of New York, August 29.—A fatal anarchist was shot in the prison of New York, he says, the first he had in the last five years. He says he is a missionary, and he is a missionary.

has POKE BOSS. The Colonel has HOWL. In these halcyon and veridical hours let us not forget the canny hint of the advertising card ingeniously indelible, the fertile, the beautiful HOWLAND. After all, it is his show, and as he sees how they late, what just triumph is his; what a spirit of dishonesty, as dear Mr. Mante would say.

And all the thunder and the terrors, all this imitation cowboy and imitation reform parade let us salute the mighty progressive organizer of subscription lists, HOWLAND, the blind and astute, the only living harnesser of a world-shaker to an advertising van.

The scientific results of the Duke of Greenland's expedition to the Arctic Ocean have just been published. They supplement his work in the same waters of 1900, and the outcome of these two brilliant successful expeditions gives a good idea of the depths and of the nature of the sea floor in the large segment of the Arctic Ocean extending between Greenland and Spitzbergen.

This Greenland sea, not long ago supposed to be quite shallow, has its large areas where the sounding line sinks to 1,000 feet or more. The most important result of the Duke's two voyages brings to light the great difference between the slopes of the sea floor from the coasts of east Greenland and west Spitzbergen. At a distance of thirty miles or so from west Spitzbergen depths of over 3,000 feet are found, while off the east Greenland coast such depths are not met till the sounding vessel is from ninety-five to two hundred miles from the coast; and the breadth of the shallow waters along the Greenland coast constantly widens toward the north, so that it is believed that about 30 degrees or 31 degrees north the east Greenland mass may be connected with Spitzbergen by a submarine ridge.

A somewhat fantastic and indefinite philanthropic experiment is to be tried with money provided by Sir ERNEST CANNELL, the financial adviser of the late KING EDWARD VII. He has handed over \$1,000,000 to trustees to establish an Anglo-German Institute which shall use the \$1,000,000 a year income from it in assisting, especially by finding places for them, British workers in Germany and German workers in Great Britain. Sir ERNEST CANNELL's idea is doing good by doing good, and the language of each other and kinder feelings in both countries, and to offset in some degree the provocations of the jingoism on either side.

The theory of enabling the workmen of one nation to assimilate the methods, the ideas and manner of life of those of another is attractive, but we imagine that it would be difficult to make it work in practice. The last men would hardly care to give the time, and it is not likely that organized labor would tolerate their intrusion in their land. However, the scheme for scholars are not very enthusiastic over the results so far, and even Mr. CANNELL's libraries have provoked criticism. It does not seem likely that Sir ERNEST CANNELL's well meant scheme will justify the outlay of money.

Hitherto the British steamship companies which have maintained a service to South Africa have stuck to the Atlantic and skirted the west coast of the continent in their passages. They left the trade alone, the east coast to the more venturesome Germans and thus avoided paying the tolls exacted by the Suez Canal. Whether on account of improved prospects of profit or from the desire to cut into German commerce and influence in Africa a line has now been established which will make monthly trips to Natal and back through the canal and along the East African coast.

There will be a saving in distance, though not so great as a glance at the map would indicate, for the Somaliand projection extends pretty far east and the steamers will have to coast along the whole length of the coast of Africa before they can strike the Indian Ocean side, so is more dangerous and complicated than on the south Atlantic, but the self-esteem of Britain will be gratified by having her flag borne regularly all around the coast of Africa. It manifests itself at present by a good deal of crowding over the establishment of this East African service.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

It is a pity that the Senate, too, in the past, has been a hindrance to the progress of the bill. The bill, which was introduced in the House in 1907, has been passed by the House in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but it has not yet been passed by the Senate. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it. The bill is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

THE HONEST SEEKER.

Views of Dogmatism and Philosophical Investigation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: The admirable qualities of the late Professor William James are enumerated in an editorial article in the SUN of August 25. I am sure that any country ever blessed by the loss of such a man will be the poorer for it. I am sure that any country ever blessed by the loss of such a man will be the poorer for it.

A style singularly devoid of cant is worthy of great praise. I reflected that the late Professor James was a notable man. The exposition of "brilliant" and "unfettered" in your characterization of his English is noteworthy. The more obvious characteristics of style expressed by the terms "brilliant," "unfettered," and "logical" are not less commendable. I am sure that any country ever blessed by the loss of such a man will be the poorer for it.

That he did his own thinking and "never feared to speak out his mind" is an additional ground for believing that your prophecy will be fulfilled and his writings will be a source of knowledge. The attempt to conceal confusion of ideas by a technical vocabulary denotes not only a weak but a mean mind. A style singularly devoid of cant is worthy of great praise. I reflected that the late Professor James was a notable man. The exposition of "brilliant" and "unfettered" in your characterization of his English is noteworthy. The more obvious characteristics of style expressed by the terms "brilliant," "unfettered," and "logical" are not less commendable.

No builder of a philosophical system can build without materials, and he who is ever the student of the past is ever the student of the past. The student of the past is ever the student of the past. The student of the past is ever the student of the past. The student of the past is ever the student of the past. The student of the past is ever the student of the past.

To Philip Soper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: The editorial article in today's SUN, "The Campaign," ought to be placed in the hands of every voter, intelligent as well as the rest. It is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate has not yet passed it.

"Fossilized" Judges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said in a speech made at Denver that the Judges of our Supreme Court were "fossilized" because of their decision in some case. I am sure that any country ever blessed by the loss of such a man will be the poorer for it.

Prophetic Wisdom of Poor Richard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Any back in 1737 Poor Richard said: "The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise." The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise. The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise. The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise. The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

London's Hottest Wedding Week.

From the London Daily Mail.

This is considered the hottest wedding week of the year in London, and the city is full of brides and grooms. The city is full of brides and grooms. The city is full of brides and grooms. The city is full of brides and grooms. The city is full of brides and grooms.

Modern Poets.

From the London Daily Mail.

Poetry and naturalism are closely allied. The modern poet is a naturalist. The modern poet is a naturalist. The modern poet is a naturalist. The modern poet is a naturalist. The modern poet is a naturalist.

The Pestilence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Your correspondent Albert H. Gallatin adds for a definition of the term "pestilence." I recall three definitions, at least one of which is standard.

The Pestilence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Your correspondent Albert H. Gallatin adds for a definition of the term "pestilence." I recall three definitions, at least one of which is standard.

The Pestilence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Your correspondent Albert H. Gallatin adds for a definition of the term "pestilence." I recall three definitions, at least one of which is standard.

The Pestilence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Your correspondent Albert H. Gallatin adds for a definition of the term "pestilence." I recall three definitions, at least one of which is standard.

ELIZABETH'S CARNEGIE.

A Plainfield Reactions Calls Him a "Howling Derbish."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: In the SUN of August 25, "Inquire" asked "How any country ever blessed by the loss of such a man will be the poorer for it."

With mine own eyes I saw a wondrous howler and saver, and with mine own ears I heard his wondrous story in the Plainfield Theatre on Thursday night. But a handful of people had gathered there. It was a curious rabble, not demonstrative. True, this wonderful man waited patiently for more than half an hour after the time of his meeting. He waited for the theatre management to open the doors that he might have an audience of respectable size.

In years past when this man has spoken here on his own behalf there would be a Mayor or some distinguished resident to introduce him. At his last visit the stage was crowded with the presidents of the meeting representative citizens, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, bankers, brokers, pedagogues and professional and business men generally. Before him would be a mass of Republican voters occupying all the available space in the theatre.

All this was changed, however, on Thursday night, for though the local ladies heralded his coming there was no city official, no distinguished citizen, no clergyman or some distinguished resident to introduce him. At his last visit the stage was crowded with the presidents of the meeting representative citizens, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, bankers, brokers, pedagogues and professional and business men generally. Before him would be a mass of Republican voters occupying all the available space in the theatre.

This Howling Derbish, making his appeal for support, told us:

I have not been following the Republican party, the Republican party has been following me. This was his impulse in 1898, 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1910. He had reached the gold standard, that impelled me with only two other men in the House to come out and advocate the gold standard when everybody was for silver.

In introducing the American people on the tariff commission and the position taken by the new advocate of tariff reform.

Two years ago I began to have doubts as to the wisdom of revising the tariff by the House of Representatives as organized was the most gigantic scheme for blackmail that existed anywhere.

Yes, I am a Republican, but I am a Republican of the old school. I am a Republican of the old school. I am a Republican of the old school. I am a Republican of the old school. I am a Republican of the old school.

Pleasant for the Democrats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: The political situation throughout the country seems to be undergoing its "ally season."

A Study in a Suburban Shore Resort.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: I was in a study in a suburban shore resort the other day. The study is about as far from New York as you can get, and it is a study in a suburban shore resort.

Rachel's Birthplace.

From the Washington Gazette.

The news, it is said, is about to erect a monument to commemorate Rachel's birth in her native place. The monument is to be erected in her native place. The monument is to be erected in her native place. The monument is to be erected in her native place.

The Helmsman's Woman.

Her husband unable to get sufficient help to save the harvest Mrs. E. W. Howland of Vermont went out and cut eight acres of grain for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband.

The Helmsman's Woman.

Her husband unable to get sufficient help to save the harvest Mrs. E. W. Howland of Vermont went out and cut eight acres of grain for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband.

The Helmsman's Woman.

Her husband unable to get sufficient help to save the harvest Mrs. E. W. Howland of Vermont went out and cut eight acres of grain for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband.

The Helmsman's Woman.

Her husband unable to get sufficient help to save the harvest Mrs. E. W. Howland of Vermont went out and cut eight acres of grain for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband. The grain was cut for her husband.

AMERICAN SALES IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. The official returns do not show even approximately the value of the American merchandise bought by the Russians. This is because of the reexport of American wares and products sold to Germany and to Great Britain. Even when liberal allowances are made for this indirect commerce, it is evident that our sales to the Russian people of Russia are only a small part of Russia's total purchases. It is true that the total imports of the country amounting to only a small amount of a year's list which buyers are reckoned in their per capita basis. The Chinese buy about \$1 a year per capita, and the people of British India about \$1.33. The Japanese buy about \$4, and the Russians about \$2. Yet the United States should easily secure more than 4 per cent. of Russia's imports. The total reported American sales to Russia in Europe for the fiscal year just closed were \$10,700,000.

Germany secures about 10 per cent. of its neighbor's import business, and Great Britain gets about 20 per cent. of her imports. The United States should easily secure more than 4 per cent. of Russia's imports. The total reported American sales to Russia in Europe for the fiscal year just closed were \$10,700,000.

ALASKA.

Figures and Facts About Gold and Coal Mining in This Wonderful Land.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. Sir: Since 1890 and up to the end of 1909 the total production of Alaska has been \$102,656,000. The United States Geological Survey has advanced a chapter of the Alaska report that the total production of Alaska for the year 1909 was \$102,656,000. The total production of Alaska for the year 1909 was \$102,656,000.

In 1909 the gold production was \$102,656,000. The total production of Alaska for the year 1909 was \$102,656,000. The total production of Alaska for the year 1909 was \$102,656,000.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.

The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. The discovery of gold places in Innok Valley caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important.